

SUMMARY OF BADMAYEV PLAN

Reference to a Russian plan for world domination, known as the Badmayer Plan, is found in the following excerpt from the Kersten Memoirs, 1940-1945, written by Dr. Felix Kersten, Himmler's physician: 1/

When Kersten remarked that so far the war was not won nor lost, nor in either case would Hitler need to bother himself with the limits of corn-growing, Himmler answered:

"You can't calculate like that, for it might happen very quickly. In certain circumstances, ten years might be enough, for Russia is staking everything on it, on the extension of her living space; Russia has known for generations that lack of habitable land is her weakness. And for this reason, to make doubly sure, she is also trying to win land or at least definite influence to the south. Russia has made a satellite of the state of Manchu-Tsun to the West of Mongolia, so that Outer Mongolia has declared itself a Soviet state, made an alliance with Russia, and opened the doors wide to the Russians. That happened in 1922, but already in 1907 Russia was discussing the partition of Persia with England. Anyhow, Russia will be kept out of Manchuria through the pressure of Japan. But if Russia should emerge from this war more or less intact, then the Badmayer Plan will be put into action and Europe may abandon hope."

When I asked what this Badmayer Plan was, Himmler told me to get the papers about it from Dr. Brandt.

The Badmayer Plan or Memorandum is related to the second Russian drive toward the Pacific in the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway, a one-track railroad from the Volga to Vladivostok, 2/, which was begun in 1891 and substantially completed in the early 1900's. The purpose of the Far East drive was to achieve an ice-free, open port all the year around. 3/ Count Witte, Finance Minister of Czarist Russia, and builder of the railroad, stated that Russia had the right, by virtue of history and geography, to the "outlived oriental states," especially China. 4/

The building of the Trans-Siberian Railway gave impetus to fantastic expansionist plans. Badmayer presented to Count Witte, and through him to Alexander III, an elaborate plan for the construction of an additional

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railway from Irkutsk in Siberia to Lanchow in China. 5/ The project, which was considered an urgent historic mission of Russia in the Far East, was presented to Count Witte on 13 February 1893 and was entirely agreeable to him. 6/ In this project, Badmayev proposed the extension of the Siberian Railroad from Baikal not only to Vladivostok but also southward, about 1,125 miles to Lanchow, in the Kansu Province of China; and the preliminary organization of a secret political center for an uprising of Tibetans, Mongolians and Chinese against the Manchu dynasty. This was to be followed by a spontaneous appeal of the "merchant-feudal nobility" of these peoples to the Russian Czar to accept them as subjects. 7/ Badmayev himself offered to organize the preparations for this bloodless annexation of "the whole Mongol-Tibetan-Chinese east." His subversive group was to consist of "a few thousand" Buryat pioneer frontiersmen whom he would dispatch as peddlers of articles in general demand as well as various sorts of arms. 8/ In Count Witte's opinion, had Badmayev's enterprise proved successful, "from the shores of the Pacific and the heights of the Himalayas Russia would dominate not only the affairs of Asia but those of Europe as well." 9/ Although the Czar liked the Badmayev Plan, he found it too fantastic to implement. 10/

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH OF BADMAYEV

Peter Aleksandrovich Badmayev was born at Buryat in Mongolia in 1851 and died in 1919. While a student in St. Petersburg, he was converted to the Russian Orthodox Faith. His baptismal father was Czar Alexander III, heir to the throne, which gave him access to bureaucratic and court circles. From 1875 to 1893, Badmayev served in the Asiatic Department of Foreign Affairs. 11/ He was also a reader in Mongolian at Petersburg University from which he was reported to have gone directly into medical practice 12/ under the name "Tibetan Medicine." 13/ He is reputed to have exerted great influence over the Far Eastern policy of Alexander III and Nicholas II, 14/, and even to have been a friend of Rasputin.

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SOURCES

1. Kersten, Felix, Kersten Memoirs, 1940-45, London, 1956, p. 131.
2. Dallin, David, The Rise of Russia in Asia, Yale University Press, New Haven, 1949, p. 34.
3. Ibid., pp. 35-36.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid. Also, Romanov, B. A., Russia in Manchuria (1892-1906), Essays on the History of Foreign Policy of Tsarist Russia in Epoch of Imperialism. Publication 26 of the A. S. Emukidze Oriental Institute, 1928, p. 46. See also Badmayev's Memorandum, and other documents published by V. P. Semenukov in Zakulisani tsarisma, Arkhiy Tibetakovo vracha Badmaeva (Behind the Scenes of Tsarism: Archive of Tibetan Physician, Badmaev), Leningrad, pp. 49-75. Also, Memoirs du Comte Witte, (1849-1915), Premier Ministre, President du Comite des Finances, Membre du Conseil de l'Empire, Secreteire d'Etat de S. M. L'Empereur de Russie, Plon, Paris, 1921.
6. Romanov, op. cit., p. 47.
7. Ibid., p. 46.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid., p. 47.
11. Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, vol. 4, 1926, p. 322.
12. Romanov, op. cit.
13. Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya, op. cit., pp. 322-323.
14. Ibid.

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